



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Collected by the writer in dry soil at Leeds, Benson County, on August 25, 1907. An "artificial" form of this variety is produced whenever the growth is arrested at the top of the plant.

Leeds, North Dakota.

NEW PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA—II.

By J. LUNELL.

***Tradescantia ramifera* Chandonnetii** var. nov.

Caulis solitarii vel duo, gracillimi, internodiis valde remotis (saepe 1.5 dm.). Bractae plerumque 3. Semina formam mitrae habent, 2.5–3 mm. longa, 1.5–2 mm. lata, formae typicae haud dissimilia.

Stems solitary or two, very slender, distance between the internodes very long (often 1.5 dm.). Bracts mostly 3. The seeds have the outline of a mitre, are 2.5–3 mm. long, and 1.5–2 mm. broad, and do not differ from those of the type.

This variety, also resembling the type in the tendency towards repeated branching, was collected by Rev. Father Z. L. Chandonnet on the prairie of Perham, Ottertail County, Minn., on the 26th of June 1911.

Laciniaria scariosa var.

Since the publication in this journal of my paper on varieties of *Laciniaria scariosa* in North Dakota I received from Rev. Father Z. L. Chandonnet of Perham, Minn., a fascinating set of Minnesota varieties belonging to this species, all the specimens having been collected by himself. The study of them caused me to recognize that they belong to a group essentially different from the group comprehending all the North Dakota varieties (except v. *opima*, which differs from its Minnesota kin only by its short and broad leaves). The new group has the following characters, and will be classified as

Group III Stems 6–11 dm. high. Lower series of leaves long-petioled, mostly narrowly lanceolate, upper series linear or nearly so. Heads numerous, 20–90 or more, in a simple or branched raceme, occupying 1–3 to 1–2 or sometimes even 4–5 of the whole stem.

Clavis analytica varietatum.

- A. Folia series inferioris folia quaedam in caule altiora superscandentia 1. var. *superscandens*
- A. Nullum folium inferius quidquam in caule altius folium superscandens.
 - a. Folia series inferioris ampla, longi-petiolata, valde remota
 - b. Caulis simplex.
 - c. Flores subsessiles vel pedicellis brevibus longioribusve, adscendentibus 2. var. *praecellens*
 - c. Flores pedicellis reclinatis . . . 3. var. *nictitans*
 - b. Caulis ramosus, floribus ramorum sessilibus vel brevi-pedicellatis 4. var. *ramea*
 - a. Folia series inferioris amplitudinem modicam neque petiolos tam longos praebentia, magis minusve remota 5. var. *porrecta*
 - a. Folia series inferioris linearia vel linearilanceolata, amplitudinem modicam, petiolos angustos, nonnihil breves praebentia, nec non appropinquata.
 - b. Caulis simplex 6. var. *propinqua*
 - b. Caulis partibus usque 4 superioribus e 5 ramosus 7. var. *brachiata*
 - a. Folia linearia, brevia caule toto usque inflorescentiam conferta, infima petiolis brevibus, cetera omnia sessilia.
 - b. Flores brevi-pedicellati vel subsessiles 8. var. *Chandonnetii*
 - b. Flores in pedicellis mediocribus positi . . 9. var. *obesa*

Key of varieties.

- A. Leaves of the lower series overtopping some leaves borne higher up on the stem 1. var. *superscandens*
- A. No lower leaf overtopping any borne higher on the stem.
 - a. The leaves of the lower series large, long-petioled and very distant.
 - b. Stem simple.
 - c. Flowers subsessile, or on short or rather long, ascending pedicels . 2. var. *praecellens*

- c. Flowers nodding, on recurved pedicels.....3. var. *nictitans*
- b. Stem branched, with sessile or short-pedicelled flowers on the branches....4. var. *ramea*
- a. The leaves of the lower series middle-sized, with shorter petioles, more or less distant..5. var. *porrecta*
- a. The leaves of the lower series linear or linear-lanceolate, of moderate length, with narrow petioles, quite short, rather approximate.
 - b. Stems simple.....6. var. *propinqua*
 - b. Stems branched even as low down as to the lowest 1-5 of the stem....7. var. *brachiata*
- a. The leaves linear, short and crowded along the whole stem up to the inflorescence, the lowest on short petioles, all others sessile.
 - b. Flowers short-pedicelled or subsessile.....8. var. *Chandonnetii*
 - b. Flowers borne on pedicels of moderate length.....9. var. *obesa*

The var. *superscandens* is a very slender plant with very distant and long-petioled leaves of the lower series, which occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ of the stem beneath the very narrow raceme. The corresponding North Dakota variety is var. *supereminens*. It was collected in dry sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 29, 1911.

The var. *praecellens* is an unusually stout, luxuriant plant, with thick, strong stem, leaves of the lower series uncommonly large and leathery, and the involucre heads subsessile or short-peduncled and in well developed plants exuberant, often numbering 30 or more. The corresponding North Dakota variety is var. *praestans*. The type specimen was collected in dry, red sand at Perham, Ottertail County, on August 22, 1911.

The var. *nictitans* is an elegant form with its arcuate, reclinate pedicels, 1-2.5 cm. long. It was collected in dry, sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 29, 1911.

The var. *ramea* has its lower branches 5 cm. long and few-flowered. One plant has a corymbose inflorescence, probably on account of defective growth of the top. The type's inflorescence

is a thyrus, narrow at the top, widened at the base. It was collected in dry, sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 9, 1911.

The var. *porrecta* is usually slender and middle-sized, and somewhat variable. The corresponding North Dakota variety is var. *multiplex*. The type was collected at Staples, Todd County, on August 9, 1911. Another form from Wanbun, Mahnomen County, collected July 28, 1911, has ampler foliage.

The var. *propinqua* has the var. *angustata* of North Dakota as its nearest corresponding form. The type was collected at Staples, Todd County, on August 9, 1911, and a form with ampler leaves from Wanbun, Mahnomen County, bears the date of July 28, 1911.

The var. *brachiata* has a multitude of flower-bearing branches, 1-1.5 dm. long. The type, being available only as a single plant, has a broad, thyrsoid or almost corymbose inflorescence, probably caused by arrested or deficient growth at the apex of the stem. This condition may be partly accountable for the extraordinary length of the branches. Collected in dry, sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 29, 1911.

The var. *Chandonnetii* is a signally beautiful form with its profusion of narrow leaves, the radical 8 cm. and beneath the inflorescence 2.5 cm. long, and its narrow, compact inflorescence. It was collected in dry, sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 29, 1911.

The var. *obesa* is a much stouter plant, with thicker stem, thicker, larger leaves, the radical 8 cm. long, the lower in the inflorescence 6 cm. long, the uppermost bract-like, 1 cm. long. Heads about 90. Inflorescence up to 6.5 dm. long, conspicuously pedicelled, the lowest ones often reaching a length of 5 cm. The corresponding North Dakota plant is var. *opima*. Collected in dry, sandy soil at Staples, Todd County, on August 29, 1911.

While in North Dakota differences in soil constituents, moisture and elevation are the essential factors in the creation of the different varieties, in Minnesota the all-important condition seems to be a dry, sandy soil, and Staples appears to be for this *scariosa*-group the ideal locality and the real paradise.